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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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Effects of Wyoming's Aging Population

by Wayne M. Gosar

Most people recognize that the United States is growing older. There are more older Americans than ever before. As the first baby boomers reach their mid 40's, they are vastly changing the demographics of the nation. Like the nation, Wyoming is growing older.

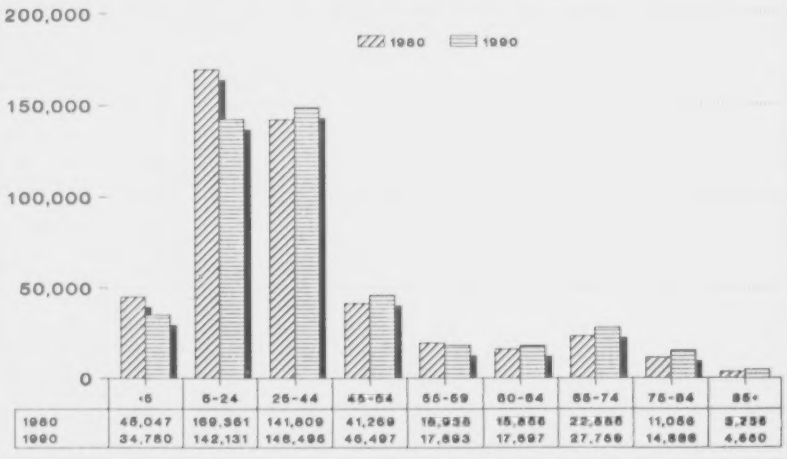
Demographically related issues such as reapportionment, school funding, and health care have been hotly debated issues in Wyoming. As the fundamental characteristics of Wyoming change, we are more likely to be sensitive to these types of issues. A study of the differences in population between 1980 and 1990 provides insights into the basic character of Wyoming in 1990 and beyond.

According to the 1990 Census, Wyoming experienced a significant decrease in population. Nearly 16,000 people left the state in selective out-migration. Selective out-migration based on age, sex and locality has transformed the demographic landscape of Wyoming. This migration reduced the population by 3.4 percent leaving half of the population living in 5 counties. The reduction in available work force affects the ability to lure new firms into the state thereby preventing young people from staying in the communities where they grew up.

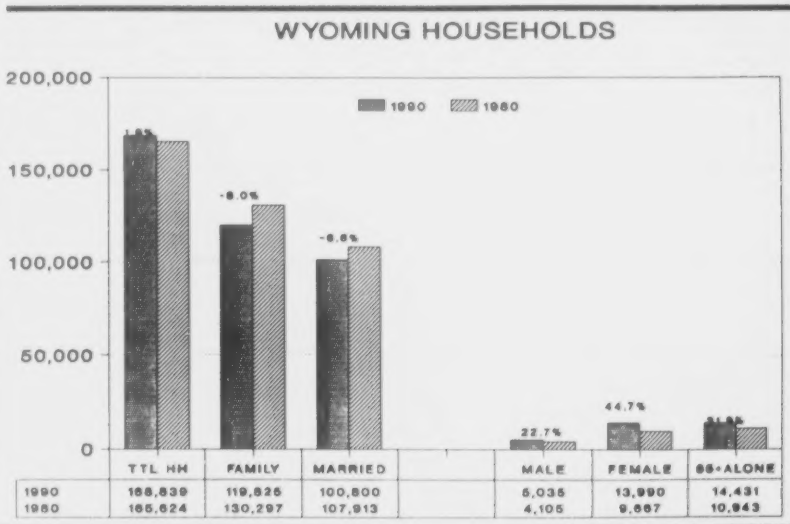
Many cities and towns experienced more than their fair share of population loss. These communities, in fact, lost more males than females. According to the 1990 Census, the male population decreased at a rate of 5 to 1 over females, compared to 1980. The male out-migration produced two effects. First, it balanced the male/female ratio from 51.2% in 1980 to roughly equal in 1990. Second, it reduced the pool of available workers in the state, thereby hindering economic development.

Not only did Wyoming lose population during the decade, the median age also increased dramatically. The median age is the "central" age figure, above and below which there are equal numbers of persons, regardless of over-all range in ages or the arithmetic mean age. In 1980, Wyoming's median age was 27.1 years and by 1990 it had increased to 32, nearly a 5 year increase.

Selective out-migration resulted in wide disparities in median age among county populations. For instance, Platte county increased its median age by 7-and-a-half years while Albany County only increased by 2 years. The effects of counties growing older at different rates influences the issues counties pursue. Platte County may have a medical crisis due to the increasing age of its residents. On the other hand, Albany County may be struggling with increased school enrollment making school funding a priority. Of the 19



	<5	5-24	25-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85+
1980	46,047	169,361	141,809	41,269	16,935	15,856	22,855	11,056	3,256
1990	34,750	142,131	148,495	46,497	17,893	17,697	27,759	14,886	4,660



	TTL HH	FAMILY	MARRIED	MALE	FEMALE	65+ALONE
1990	168,839	119,826	100,800	5,035	13,990	14,431
1980	165,624	130,297	107,913	4,105	9,667	10,943

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counties which had a median age less than 30 years old in 1980, only four counties continue to be below that age in 1990.

At the same time the state was loosing population and getting older, more people were living in non-traditional households. Non-traditional households are headed by a single adult. Male households increased by 22.7%. Households headed by females were up 44.7%. Households with single people 65 years and older increased by 31.9%. As a result of more people living in non-traditional families, the number of persons per household dropped from 2.76 persons in 1980 to 2.63 persons in 1990. Despite the loss of population, the total number of households increased by 3,215 to 168,839.

While non-traditional family households increased in 1990, family households decreased by 10,472 from the 130,297 recorded in 1980. Married households decreased nearly the same amount.

This basic demographic shift, from married family households to households headed by a single adult, affects the essential needs of a growing number of people in Wyoming. Non-traditional householders may be extremely concerned about child care issues, work hours, or flex time. Because of circumstances at home, they may make career decisions based on where they can afford to live and where they can get child care. If communities in Wyoming do not meet these basic needs, non-traditional households may move elsewhere.

Another important trend shown in the 1990 census is the shift in population centers throughout the state. Casper and Natrona County are no longer the most populated areas in the state. Laramie County has 73,142 people, nearly 12,000 more people than Natrona County. According to the 1990 Census, only four counties, Sweetwater, Fremont, Albany, and Niobrara, maintained their rank in population from 1980. The other 19 counties increased or decreased their population. This general re-indexing of counties indicates vastly different population movements. But mainly, it shows that our perceptions about the state need to be radically changed to accommodate new realities.

The effects of changing population centers may be an underlying driving force associated with reapportionment. Some communities and counties increased in population. They may feel they are significantly under represented in state government. Counties losing population may not want to give up their representation and loss of influence.

Wyoming's population has changed substantially in ten years. Not only are we all older, we are more diverse demographically at the state, county, and the city levels. This diversity and change intensifies our interests and perception toward issues such as reapportionment, school funding, and health care.

Amoco Announces Closing in Casper

by J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Amoco Oil Company recently announced the December closing of its Casper refinery after 78 years of operation in the city. The company said a $150 million capital investment needed to upgrade the plant and it's products to adhere to environmental standards was not cost effective for the small, old technology facility.

Because many of the refinery's workers will be offered transfers, the number finding their way into unemployment statistics is unknown at this time.

Anticipated Impacts

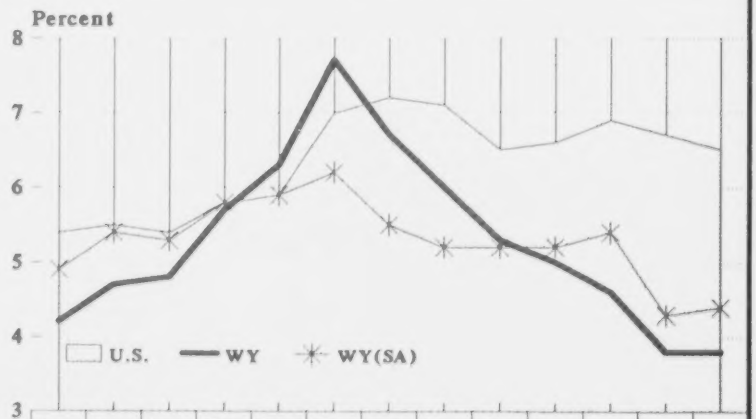
Initially, a great deal of concern for the economic impacts of the plant closing were expressed at both local and state levels. However, Natrona County has exhibited considerable growth in the recent past. Considering the proportion of local employment and wages represented by Amoco workers and payrolls, we expect long- and short-term impacts of the plant closing to be modest.

Casper employment grew 1.1 percent faster than the rest of the state since Feb. 1990 (**July Trends**). Natrona total covered payrolls increased from $530.5 million in 1989 to $576.6 million in 1990, a gain of 8.7 percent. **(continued)**

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate: 8/90-8/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
WY(SA)	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.3	4.4
WY	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6	5.3	5	4.6	3.8	3.8
U.S.	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.5

Casper Amoco (Continued)

Nationally, refinery workers currently average $37,054 per annum. Casper Amoco refinery employs 210 people with an annual payroll of between $8.5 and $9 million (**Casper Star Trib. 10/4**). Nothing is known of the distribution of the payroll among management and laborers.

If considered in total, the higher figure, $9 million (much of which was not, in fact, disposable income), would represent less than 1.6 percent of Natrona's $576.6 million total covered payrolls for 1990, and about 1.2 percent of the county's 1990 total taxable consumption expenditures of $743.5 million (**Rev & Tax Report RTXS370**).

New Jobs Potential

Casper Amoco's closing emphasizes an opportunity for creation of new, long- and short-term jobs in environmental cleanup. A Texaco refinery, which closed in Casper almost ten years ago, is still undergoing treatment.

Jobs...

by Tom Gallagher

Despite lingering concerns over the effect of the recession on the national labor market, Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Wyoming continued to expand in August. Estimates from the establishment survey indicated that the number of jobs worked in the private sector increased by 2,500, while jobs in government decreased by 300, compared to last August. This is a net growth of 2,200 jobs(1.1%).

All major goods producing sectors grew at a faster rate than the state as a whole with Construction employment leading the way with a 3.9 percent increase over last August. Manufacturing grew at a rate of 2.1 percent and Mining at a rate of 1.6 percent.

Health, Business, and Personal Services employment, along with Hotels and Other Lodging Places contributed to the largest numeric growth (+800) in the Services sector during August. Retail Trade, with an increase of 600 over last year, had the greatest numeric increase.

Manufacturing, Service, and Retail Trade employment tends to be concentrated in larger communities. Also concentrated in larger communities are financial institutions which continued to play out their long-term trend by declining (-100).

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities also failed to break out of the longer term pattern of no growth over the year and only moderate over-the-month employment change.

In summary, despite a concern over sluggish national labor markets, and with some exceptions, Nonagricultural Employment in Wyoming continues with slow but steady growth in both goods- and services- producing industries.

Labor Force

by Gordon Wolford

Mid-summer Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment registered 4.4 percent in August, about the same as July, and continued down over the year. The August Unemployed Rate compared to 4.3 percent in July and 4.9 percent a year ago. Statewide, the number unemployed in August registered over 9,500, down over 1,000 people from last year.

The U.S. August rate continued at a recession-driven 6.8 percent, up from 5.6 percent a year ago. The state's raw unemployment continued at the July level of 3.8 percent, down from 4.2 percent a year ago.

The 1991 summer trend of slightly lower unemployment from last year continued in August in most parts of the state. All five regions in the state posted the same or lower Unemployment Rates as compared to last year. Teton and Campbell Counties posted the lowest and highest rates, 1.2 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

Natrona County had the most unemployed (1,483). County unemployment is not adjusted for seasonality.

The Southwest Region continued to lead the state in employment growth, up 748 and 773 in Sweetwater and Teton counties. The Jackson Hole area, Teton County, continued with the lowest unemployment and highest growth rate in the state for the second month in a row.

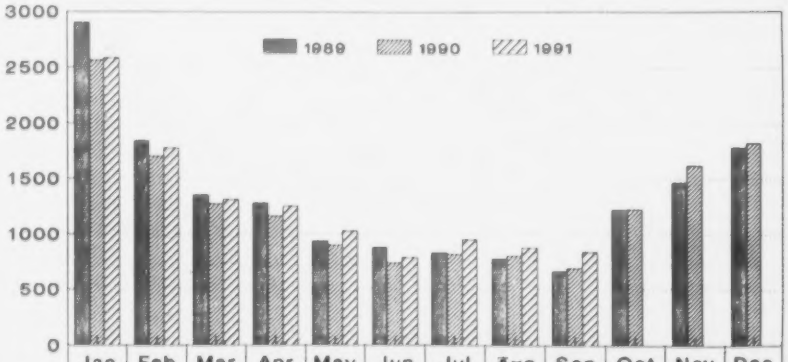
Of six states contiguous to Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska had lower unemployment in July: 3.2 and 2.8 percent, respectively. This is the latest monthly data available for states. Montana, Colorado, Utah and Idaho were at 6.1, 4.5, 5.2, and 5.4 percent, respectively.

Product Announcement !

Report of Applicants, Openings & Job Orders by Wage Rate

This edition covers Program Year 1990: July 1 through June 30, 1991. For information or to order, call Deana Hauf in Research & Planning at 235-3292.

New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-9/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1251	1024	783	947	873	833			

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	AUG 1991 (p)	JUL 1991 (r)	AUG 1990	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	***247,638***	***249,395***	***248,672***	***-0.7***	***-0.4***
Unemployed	9,533	9,581	10,557	-0.5	-9.7
Employed	238,105	239,814	238,115	-0.7	0.0
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.8%/4.4%	3.8%/4.3%	4.2%/4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.5%/6.8%	6.7%/6.8%	5.4%/5.6%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$689.47	$690.48	$668.76	-0.1	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	45.3	45.1	45.9	0.4	-1.3
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$625.87	$617.27	$601.04	1.4	4.1
Average Weekly Hours	44.2	43.5	44.0	1.6	0.5
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$434.50	$426.14	$446.52	2.0	-2.7
Average Weekly Hours	39.5	38.6	40.3	2.3	-2.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$458.08	$453.29	$441.05	1.1	3.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.9	40.4	40.8	1.2	0.2
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	12,125	14,714	9,119	-17.6	33.0
Initial Claims	1,839	1,952	1,671	-5.8	10.1
Weeks Compensated	8,092	10,283	7,099	-21.3	14.0
Benefits Paid	$1,269,533	$1,624,812	$1,076,762	-21.9	17.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.52	$157.57	$151.33	-0.7	3.4
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	192,403	192,050	186,163	0.2	3.4
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	6,287	7,605	6,158	-17.3	2.1
Openings Received	3,956	3,798	4,321	4.2	-8.4
Individuals Placed	2,213	2,323	2,208	-4.7	0.2
Placement Transactions	3,146	2,767	3,021	13.7	4.1
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	136.6	136.2	131.6	0.3	3.8
Food and Beverage	136.6	137.1	132.7	-0.4	2.9
Housing	134.5	134.2	130.2	0.2	3.3
Apparel & Upkeep	127.6	125.2	122.2	1.9	4.4
Transportation	123.8	123.4	120.6	0.3	2.7
Medical Care	178.9	177.5	165.0	0.8	8.4
Entertainment	139.2	138.6	133.0	0.4	4.7
Other Goods & Services	172.2	170.8	160.4	0.8	7.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.2	116.0	116.5	0.2	-0.3

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Regional, and Counties

REGION / COUNTY	Labor Force AUG 1991 (p)	Labor Force JUL 1991 (r)	Labor Force AUG 1990	Unemployed Number AUG 1991	Unemployed Number JUL 1991	Unemployed Number AUG 1990	Unemployment Rates AUG 1991	Unemployment Rates JUL 1991	Unemployment Rates AUG 1990
Northwest	***42,248***	***43,044***	***43,730***	***1,621***	***1,710***	***2,034***	***3.8***	***4.0***	***4.7***
Big Horn	5,088	5,192	5,151	238	210	388	4.7	4.0	7.5
Fremont	15,056	15,064	16,024	705	736	946	4.7	4.9	5.9
Hot Springs	2,421	2,484	2,604	79	103	70	3.3	4.1	2.7
Park	15,200	15,622	15,496	470	520	470	3.1	3.3	3.0
Washakie	4,483	4,682	4,455	129	141	160	2.9	3.0	3.6
Northeast	***39,219***	***38,957***	***39,424***	***1,742***	***1,601***	***1,880***	***4.4***	***4.1***	***4.8***
Campbell	17,056	16,708	16,921	874	847	1,022	5.1	5.1	6.0
Crook	2,894	2,927	2,829	130	55	78	4.5	1.9	2.8
Johnson	3,400	3,474	3,672	114	115	162	3.4	3.3	4.4
Sheridan	12,843	12,704	12,909	508	463	460	4.0	3.6	3.6
Weston	3,026	3,144	3,093	116	121	158	3.8	3.8	5.1
Southwest	***56,331***	***57,114***	***54,865***	***2,004***	***2,179***	***1,990***	***3.6***	***3.8***	***3.6***
Lincoln	6,131	5,876	6,166	232	280	316	3.8	4.8	5.1
Sublette	2,833	2,860	2,848	62	48	76	2.2	1.7	2.7
Sweetwater	21,132	21,547	20,378	1,039	1,089	1,033	4.9	5.1	5.1
Teton	16,470	17,106	15,601	191	225	95	1.2	1.3	0.6
Uinta	9,765	9,725	9,872	480	537	470	4.9	5.5	4.8
Southeast	***65,334***	***66,162***	***65,919***	***2,040***	***2,094***	***2,455***	***3.1***	***3.2***	***3.7***
Albany	17,656	17,734	16,990	368	403	419	2.1	2.3	2.5
Goshen	5,897	6,097	6,050	233	166	198	4.0	2.7	3.3
Laramie	35,961	36,310	37,069	1,229	1,276	1,669	3.4	3.5	4.5
Niobrara	1,470	1,516	1,471	43	36	21	2.9	2.4	1.4
Platte	4,350	4,505	4,339	167	213	148	3.8	4.7	3.4
Central	***44,503***	***44,115***	***44,734***	***2,124***	***1,993***	***2,198***	***4.8***	***4.5***	***4.9***
Carbon	8,507	8,525	8,409	427	363	398	5.0	4.3	4.7
Converse	5,145	5,103	5,191	214	214	186	4.2	4.2	3.6
Natrona	30,851	30,487	31,134	1,483	1,416	1,614	4.8	4.6	5.2
Statewide	***247,638***	***249,395***	***248,672***	***9,533***	***9,581***	***10,557***	***3.8***	***3.8***	***4.2***
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							***4.4***	***4.3***	***4.9***
U.S.							***6.5***	***6.7***	***5.4***
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							***6.8***	***6.8***	***5.6***

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 1/91.
(p) Preliminary (r) Revised
NOTE: The 1990 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 5.4 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 4.7 and 6.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2381, June 1991).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	AUG 91(p)	JUL 91(r)	AUG 90	JUL 91 AUG 91	AUG 90 AUG 91
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	*206.4*	*205.7*	*204.2*	*0.3*	*1.1*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*42.4*	*41.9*	*41.4*	*1.2*	*2.4*
Mining	19.1	19.2	18.8	-0.5	1.6
Coal Mining	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.3	9.3	9.1	0.0	2.2
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.6
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Construction	13.4	13.0	12.9	3.1	3.9
General Building Contractors	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.8	8.0
Heavy Construction	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
Special Trade Construction	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	9.9	9.7	9.7	2.1	2.1
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.2
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.2	5.2	1.9	1.9
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*164.0*	*163.8*	*162.8*	*0.1*	*0.7*
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.7	14.7	14.7	0.0	0.0
Transportation	8.9	8.8	8.9	1.1	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	48.5	48.3	47.7	0.4	1.7
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.0	6.9	1.4	2.9
Durable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.7
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Retail Trade	41.4	41.3	40.8	0.2	1.5
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	5.0	5.0	4.7	0.0	6.4
Department Stores	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.3	10.7
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Gas Stations	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	15.7	15.6	15.5	0.6	1.3
Miscellaneous Retail	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.0	-1.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.6	0.0
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.0
Insurance	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	*44.5*	*44.3*	*43.7*	*0.5*	*1.8*
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.2	12.4	11.8	-1.6	3.4
Personal Services	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.3	6.3
Business Services	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	1.3
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.0	3.2	6.7	0.0
Membership Organizations	3.6	3.7	3.6	-2.7	0.0
Engineering & Management	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Government	49.0	49.2	49.3	-0.4	-0.6
Total Federal Government	7.8	7.9	8.2	-1.3	-4.9
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.3	13.6	13.0	-2.2	2.3
State Education	4.6	4.8	4.4	-4.2	4.5
Total Local Government	27.9	27.7	28.1	0.7	-0.7
Local Hospitals	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Local Education	11.4	11.3	11.7	0.9	-2.6

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				JUL 91	AUG 90
LARAMIE COUNTY	AUG 91(p)	JUL 91(r)	AUG 90	AUG 91	AUG 91
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.3	32.4	32.2	-0.3	0.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3.2	3.0	3.1	6.7	3.2
Mining & Construction	1.8	1.6	1.7	12.5	5.9
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.0	29.3	29.1	-1.0	-0.3
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.6	1.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Services	6.8	6.9	6.8	-1.4	0.0
Total Government	9.7	9.9	9.8	-2.0	-1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	0.0
Local Government	3.6	3.8	3.7	-5.3	-2.7
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.5	29.3	29.1	0.7	1.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.4	6.3	6.1	1.6	4.9
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mining	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
Construction	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	11.8
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	23.1	23.0	23.0	0.4	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.2	8.1	8.1	1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.7	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.8	6.9	6.8	-1.4	0.0
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Government	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0
Local Government	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	0.0
Local Education	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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